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#### WASHINGTON.

SENATORIAL ATTACKS ON MR. SCHURZ. MR. JONES, OF FLORIDA, AND MR. MORGAN CRITI-CISE THE TIMBER POLICY-THE HOUSE GETTING

ON WITH WORK-GENERAL NEWS. Senator Jones, of Florida, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, severely censured the course of the Secretary of the Interior in regard to timber lands, yesterday. Mr. Matthews made a reply, which was regarded weak. The House passed the Naval Appropriation Bill. It is thought that work is advancing so fast now that Congress may be ready to adjourn by June. The mints are ordered to buy silver bullion, and the Western mints will pay for it in gold at present. The silver coin certificates will be printed immediately. The mail contracts recently let were awarded at \$1,000,000 less than they cost before.

MR. SCHURZ DENOUNCED. SEVERE SPEECHES IN THE SENATE BY MR. JONES AND MR. MORGAN-A LAME DEFENCE BY MR.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 21.-There was another debate in the Senate to-day on the stumpage tax question, but it was not as exciting as on previous

Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a very strong speech against the policy of the Secretary of the Interior in sending a notorious detective, J. G. Hester, as a disguised spy to Florida, and for the general oppression of his people by the In-terior Department in connection with the lumber trade. Mr. Jones represented that the city in which he lives (Pensacola) is the largest lumber-shipping point in the Unifed States; that it competes with Quebec, Canada; and that instead of that great interest being tostered, encouraged and ended, its promoters are accused of crime. He said that the great firms in Florida will not buy logs if they think they have been stolen; and he indignantly defended the honesty of his constituents. Early in the debate he referred to the sections in the Revised Statutes which fix a penalty for the cutting, hauling, sale or purchase of Government timber; and by another section (which he read) he showed that the execution of the statutes in question is vested solely in the Secretary of the Navy, and that it is impertment in Secretary Schurz to interfere. He quoted Burke to show that even the English Government, in its treatment of the Colomes, was not so oppressive as the present Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, spoke against the course of Mr. Schurz. He said that instead of making an appropriation to aid the Secretary of the Interior to send spies into Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and the Territories, there should be committee of investigation ordered on what had been already done. He also denounced the sending of Hester, McCormick and Carter to the Southern States to place an embargo on their ports. He denounced the seizure of lumber and timber by the Government, and said the next move of the Secretary of the Interior would be to seize all the cattle and sheep grazing on the public lands.

Mr. Matthews followed. His speech was a disappointment. It was supposed that he would make a strong defence of the Interior Department, and assail Mr. Blaine and the position of those opposing the Montana stumpage tax and the oppressive measures in the South; but Mr. Schurz's case seems practically to have been abandoned. Mr. Matthews spoke on the general question, and was by no means explicit. He said he believed with General Grant that the best way to repeal an obnoxious law is faithfully to enforce its provisions. He read a letter from a gentleman in Helena, Montana, to the Interior Department, commending the course of Secretary Schurz, and said that wood is no higher now than formerly, before the one dollar a cord stumpage tax was levied by the Interior Department.

Senator Chaffee could not understand this philosophy, and asked Mr. Matthews if \$5 a cord might not be charged under the same theory.

Mr. Matthews read a letter from the notorious in the vicinity 3,000 wood-choppers.

When he had finished his speech, which attracted small attention, Senator Jones again took the floor to show the falsity and absurdity of Hester's statement. In answer to questions from Mr. Blaine he said the entire population of Pensacola is between 5,000 and 6,000 people; and it was thus shown that there could not be as many stevedores and wood-choppers as Hester had reported by several thousand.

The indications are that there will be several more speeches before the Appropriation Bill, of which this subject forms a part, reaches a vote. There is no doubt of the complete annihilation of Mr. Schurz.

Referring to the same debate it is of interest that a prominent Senator has contemplated the introduction of the following resolution for the purpose of settling at once and finally the much vexed question as to the abuses perpetrated by the agents selected by the Interior Department, (so strongly dwelt upon by Senator Blaine and others, and by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in his speech to-day, but which are as strenuously denied by the officials of the Interior Department and their friends:

of the Interior Department and their friends:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate the correspondence and reports received from the acents, marshals and attorneys of the United States in the States and Territories relating to trespassing on the public domain; the Seizure of logs, lumber and naval stores which have been or suspected to have been taken from the public lands of the United States; the result of the suits instituted, together with a list of all suits pending, and upon what authority such suits were brought, whether upon statements made by the agents of the interior Department, or by direct instructions from the Department of Justice upon reports of such special agents.

A resolution was passed by the Senate some time ago calling for information, but its results were meagre in the extreme, because the resolution only called for the instructions given to such agents, and did not touch the question of their conduct, seizures, etc., under such instructions. Senators and members of Congress are considering, therefore, the propriety of having a committee with power to send for persons and papers examine into these matters, and such a committee will probably be appointed at an early day. One of these special agents ans been here for some time, and J. G. Hester, another of them, has just arrived here from Florida, to that the rrojected movement would appear to be timely. It was principally from information derived originally from Special Agent Hester that the shared story about the kidnapping of negroes of the bouth and sending them into slavery in Cuba, was published.

## THE TOLEDO WAR.

THE WINTER'S FIGHT FOR THE POST OFFICE NEAR ITS END-MR. REED BEATEN IN COMMITTEE.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. controversy, which has been one of the most remarkable that has occurred for many years, was probably settled this morning by a vote in the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, Six Senators voted that the nomination ought to be rejected and three that it should be confirmed. The friends both of Mr. Alexander Reed and of Captain Dowing, the late postmaster, have been in Washington hearly all Winter. Both parties have flooded the committee with puffs and oral and written arguments: and each has accused the other of almost all the crimes in the Decalogue. The entire City of Toledo and the Congressional District in which it is Situated seems to have been stirred up by this con-toversy. Both the President and Senator Stanley statthews felt great interest in Mr. Reed's success, and the latter will undoubtedly prevent the re-tomination of Captain Dowling, or the appointment

of any one of his friends, though he many not be able to secure Mr. Reed's confirmation.

A MILLION SAVED. THE RECENT MAIL LETTINGS APPARENTLY SHOW THIS. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.-It is stated at the Post Office Department that the saving to the Government in the recent mail lettings over the present contract prices exceeds \$1,000,000. It is difficult, however, to judge what the ultimate savings may be, inasmuch as it is not altogether certain may be, massmen as it is not altogether certain that some of the persons who have contracted to carry mails at cheap rates may not find them-selves unable to carry out the contracts. The Post, Office Department is not yet prepared to make a statement concerning its investigations into the charges of fraud made in connection with the recent lettings. The special agent who has the matter in hand is still pressing his investigations.

PUSHING SILVER OPERATIONS. ORDERS TO BUY BUILION FOR GOLD COIN-\$8,200,-

000 OF CERTIFICATES CALLED FOR-A NEW MINT

Washington, March 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson, and the Assay Office at New-York, to purchase silver bullion, in lots not exceeding 10,000 ounces, at the equivalent of the Lon don rate for coinage into standard silver dollars, pay ment to be made in silver dollars so soon as a sufficient number shall have been coined for the purpose In the meantime, payment will be made at the Western mints, and the Assay Office in New-York, u gold coin. This is intended to place holders of small lots of silver on the same footing with owners of large amounts, and to use the new silver dollars in the purchase of bullion.

The Treasury received \$10,000 of the new coinage to-day. The balance of new silver dollars in the

vaults of the Treasury at noon to-day was \$14,300 The Bureau of Engraving and Printing will begin the work of printing silver coin certificates to morrow morning. The \$100 plate will first be printed, the \$20 next, and so on through the series. The style of engraving on these certificates is of a very rich order, and is undoubtedly superior even to that upon legal-tender notes. Each denomination will have a different vignette. The certificate will be substantially the size of the legal-tender note, and will have printing on both face and back. A portion of the coin certificates will be ready for circulation by the first of next month. The \$10 certificate contains the head of Robert Morris; The \$20 certificate the head of Stephen Decatur; the \$50 certificate the head of Edward Everett; the \$100 certificate the head of Lames Monroe; the \$500 certificate the head of Charles Sumner, and the \$1,000 certificate the head of Charles Sumner, and the \$1,000 certificate the head of Charles Sumner, and the \$1,000 certificate the head of Charles Sumner, and the same understant the head of Charles Sumner, and the same certificate the head of Win. L. Marcy. The words "United States" are engraved in small characters in each letter of the word announcing the denomination of the certificate. Each certificate difters from the other, not merely in the fact of having a different vignette, but in having different styles of lettering, and different varieties of lathe work and engraving. The same may be said of the workmanship upon the backs, there being a different design and different forms of lettering on each certificate.

Orders have already been received from New-The style of engraving on these certificates is

certificate.
Orders have already been received from New-York for \$8,200,000 of coin certificates of different

The Indianapolis delegation which has been in Washington for several days urging upon the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint the necessity of establishing a branch mint in their city, is greatly encouraged. It learns from Dr. Linderman that another mint will be necessary in order to manufacture the new silver dollars as rapidly as the Secretary now contemplates. Dr. Linderman says that the entire capacity of the San Francisco Mint will be needed for the manufacture of trade dollars, and that to suspend the coining of these pieces would greatly jujure the commerce of the United States with China. If the minting of the trade dollars is not continued, Dr. Linderman thinks the British Government will establish a mint for their manufacture at Shanhai or some other important point in China. The delegation appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to-day, and arguments were made by Mr. Endenour, president of the Board of Trade, Professor Cox, State Geologist, and by Senator Voorhees, who introduced them, together with Mr. Palmer and Postmaster Halloway, the other members of the delegation.

THE HOUSE'S WORK THRIVING. A POSSIBLE ADJOURNMENT IN JUNE-A COMPARISON WITH OTHER SESSIONS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.I WASHINGTON, March 21.-The House of Repre-Hester in regard to alleged depredations in Florida, sentatives has come to put its shoulder to the saying there are 2,800 stevedores at Pensacola, and | work of the session within the past two weeks, and has pushed legislation forward with such energy that there is now a fair prospect of an early

adjournment. To be sure, there are several important subjects still in the committees of the House which will provoke long debate; but if the present disposition to make all other business give way to the necessary appropriation bilis, when they are pressed for consideration, continues, neither the reorganization of the Army, the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, the tariff nor the bill for the repeal of the Resumption Act will cause much delay in the adjournment. Congress never stays in Washington very long after the hot weather begins, if the appropriation bills are well out of the way.

An examination of the journals of the House for the corresponding sessions of the XLIIId and XLIVth Congresses shows that the Appropriations Committee is not so far behind hand with its work as has been popularly supposed. The following brief table shows the date at which each of the twelve regular appropriation bills were reported in the first session of the XLIIId and XLIVth Congresses respectively, and the date at which they were passed by the House, with similar statistics for the present session, as far as there are any:

	1878.		1876.		18.4.	
Title of Bill.	Repor'd Passed.		Report d	Passed.	Repor'el	Passed
Mil Açad'my Fortificati'ns Con. & Dip. Deficiency. Naval. Pension. Army. Indian. Post Office. Riv. & Har. Sundry Civil Legist've.etc	Jan. 22 Feb. 4 Mar. 9 Mar. 11 Mar. 19	Mar. 6 Mar. 13 Mar. 20 Mar. 21	April 1 Jan. 28 April 1 May 5 Jan. 11 June 12 May 18 April 25 April 10 June 20	Feb. 15 Aprl 12 May 23 Jan. 14 June 15 June 6 May 18 Aprl 10 June 24	April 24 April 18 Jan. 7 May 21 Jan. 5 Mar. 4 April 23	May 16 May 16 Jan. 15 May 21 Feb. 11 May 11 May 21 May 11 June 15

From this table it will be observed that six of the regular appropriation bills have already been reperted, and five of them have been passed by the House. Only one of them (that for the support of the Navy) often gives rise to long debate; and the the Navy) often gives rise to long debate; and the fact that that bill was passed by the House to-day, exactly as it was reported from the committee, without a single amendment, is, to say the least, a good sign for the rapid progress of business hereafter. In 1876, only five of the regular appropriation bills had been reported on the 21st of March, but as one of those was the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill, which is very long and complicated, the business of the committee seems to have been a little further advanced two years ago than now. But at the same date in the XLIVth Congress only four of the bills had been passed by the House, and not one of them ought to have given rise to much discussion. While, therefore, the work of the committee is now no further advanced than it was two years ago, at this date, that of the House is.

The first session of the XLIIId Congress, the last in which the Republicans had a majority, adjourned in June, 1874. Its Committee on Appropriations was composed of able and experienced men, and yet on the 21st of March, 1874, only six appropriation bills had been reported and only three passed. Two of those reported were, however, bills that required much work in preparation (the Naval and the Legislative), but none that had been passed at the same date was of that character.

It may, therefore, be said that there is nothing in the present condition of the business of the House to prevent an adjournment early in June, and as there is an almost universal desire among Representatives to get home before the hot weather comes fact that that bill was passed by the House to-day,

there is an almost universal desire among Represent-atives to get home before the hot weather comes on and before the Congressional Conventions are held, there is every reason to believe that they will

TRANSPORTATION OF YOUNG FISH. NOVEL MACHINE FOR CONVEYING THE EGGS AND FRY FROM ONE PART OF THE COUNTRY TO AN-

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1878.

States Fish Commission hitherto in the way of hatching and stocking depleted fresh waters has been the excessive loss sustained by the death of the young fry while in transit over long reaches of railroad. This obstacle has been in a great measure, if not wholly over-come by the adoption of an ingenious contri-vance designed by Mr. Ferguson, of Mary-land, the Fish Commissioner of that State. land, the Fish Commissioner of that State. This machine consists of a series of long levers with peculiar buckets on the end, in which the fish eggs are placed. These levers project from the centre of the scow in which they are placed out over the gunwales, and are made to dip in and out of the water at slow and regular intervals, by the revolution of the shaft, or cylinder, to which they are attached, the eggs being in constantly chancing water and receiving that requisite amount of agitation which is necessary for their hatching. The fish commissioners make their first practical application of this system this year. They have fitted up a fleet of four scows, each provided with the steam apparatus; and this squadron was started out of Baltimore to-day for the South Atlantic shad stream, making Avoca, near the mouth of the Roanoke River, Albemarle Sound, the base of primal operations.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. TRADE WITH ENGLAND AND IRELAND. WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 21, 1878.

The following statement showing the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures to the United States during the months of January and February, 1878, as compared with the corresponding period of 1877, has been furnished by Dr. Edward Young, the Chief of the Bureau of Statis-

ties:		
	-January and February	
Articles.	1877.	1575.
	185.317	158,933
Alkali	20,878	20,168
Bags and sacks, empty 2	111.050	11,848
Beer and ala£	111,050	379
Copper, wroughtewt	128	11,295,500
Cotton piece goods	12,902,300	104,256
Earthen and chinaware	70,987	
Haberdashery£	58,165	75,559
Hardware and cutlery £	49,253	62,654
Iron, pigtons	7,351	3,580
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod "	431	1,122
Raticadi	460	2
Hoops sheets, and boiler "	490	89
	14,577	15,722
	363	404
Cast or wrongot		920
Old "	150	700
Steel, unwiought	698	
Jute ID	263,000	466,500
Linen piece goods	20,075,500	19,460,000
Jute manufacturesyds	5,041,160	3,684,200
Machinery	19,652	29,904
Paper, writing, etc., and envel-		
opes£	1.644	1,628
Paper, other	2,474	2,333
Taper, other	45,508	40,377
Sait tons Silk, broadstuffs yds	97.048	41.854
Silk, broadstuns	1.5 10	1.144
Ribbons£	4.7	5,220
Other articles of	11,735	0,400
Articles of, and other mate-		
rinis	5.718	7.241
Stationery £	12,826	9.147
Wool	134,700	138,600
Woolfen cloth yds	392,300	552,300
Worsted stuffs yds	7,501,800	7,772,000
Carpetsyds	162,300	9 127,100
Carpete		

The bill reported, to-day, by Representative Roberts, of Maryland, from the Committee on Com-merce, and ordered to be printed and recommitted to that committee, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish additional Life Saving Stations at or to establish additional Lafe Saving Stations at or near the following named points upon the seacoasts of the United States: One, at Cranberry Isles, Maine; one, at Schuate, Massachusetts; one at Watch Hill, Raode Island; one on the coast of Delaware, between Cape Heulopen and Indian River; two on the coast of Maryland, one between Indian River and Green Run, and one between Green Run and Caincoteague; fifteen on the coast of Virginia and North Carolina, ten of them to be located at intermediate points between existing stations; three between the southern most existing stations and Hatteras Inlet; one at or near Cape Fear Foint; five on the coast of Texas; one at or near Cape Fear Foint; five on the coast of Texas; one at or near Sabline Pass; one on Gaiveston Island, hear the west end; one at or near Pass Cavallo; one at or near Arauzas Pass, and one at Brazos. There are to be several new stations on the lakes.

RAILWAY ACTIVITY IN MANITOBA. The United States Consul at Winnipeg writes to the Department of State that there is much ac tivity in Manitoba in relation to railway matters. Canadians and English people have purchased the first mortgage bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, heretotore held in Amsterdam, and propose to construct the northern extension in Minnesota from the Red Lake the northern extension in Minnesota from the Red Lake River to the Manitoban frontier, a distance of eighty nules, and have it in running order during the coming Summer. They also propose to release and complete the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific Raifroad to connect with the Minnesota extension, and by November first next it is expected the trains will be running from St. Paul to Winniper, and to a point twenty miles further north, where the branch line crosses the main line of the Canada Pacific Raifroad at Schiric. From this point contracts are in execution for the construction of the main line eastward to the Lake of the Woods, 110 miles, to be completed during 1880. An equal distance westward of Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, is also under contract.

A HAND-SHAKING AT THE WHITE HOUSE. The representatives of the National Council of Sovereigns of Industry, which is now in session here, were received, to-day, by President Hayes, at the Executive Mansion. They were severally introduced by General Mussey. The President stated that he was gratified to meet them, and so far as he had been able to ascertain the purposes of the Order, they were fully in accord with his views. The delegates afterward visited some of the more important departments. An election of officers will be held to-morrow. Saturday will be devoted to an excursion to Mount Vernon and other points of interest.

THE SHIPS FOR PARIS.

The Secretary of the Navy has rescinded the order sent to Nortock for the Omaha on her arrival there to proceed immediately to New-York to load with goods to proceed mineciately for the Paris Exposition. Such goods as remain after the sailing of the Constellation will be sent to Paris by the French steamship line. The vessels ordered to Paris, manney, the Supply, Constitution, and Portsmouth, will remain to bring back to this country such goods as may not be disposed of m Europe, while the Wyoming and Constellation will return soon after discharging their MONEY NEEDED FOR PRINTING.

The Secretary of War informs Congress that the appropriation for the public printing of his departthe appropriation for the passing placing of a factorization will be exhausted by the requisitions now on hand. The appropriation was \$72,000. This sum, Secretary McCrary says, is madegnate to the needs of the public service. The appropriation formerly given was \$100,000. The Secretary asks for a deficiency appropri

GOVERNOR EMERY SHOWS FIGHT. Governor Emery, of Utah, who arrived in Washington, to-day, says that the principal accusations against him are that he is too friendly with the Mormons. A paper setting forth this alleged fact, and stating total no other good ground for his removal cities, has been flied with the Secretary of the Interior in his defence. There are a great number of applicants for his office.

ITEMS ABOUT LE DUCS DEPARTMENT. The House Committee on Agriculture 1s in tayor of printing 300,000 copies of the annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1877. The House Committee on Agriculture will discuss, at its meeting next Tuesday, too bill to make the Commissioner of Agriculture a member of the Cabinet. M. C. BUTLER'S SEAT IN PERIL.

The South Carolina contested election case of Cerbin against Butler will be reported by Schafor Wadleigh, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to-morrow. It is understood that the report will declare Mr. Cerbin to have been legally chosen.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 21, 1878. The amount of subscription to the 4 per cent bonds, to-day, was \$35,000.

The Senate Committee on Railroads will not vote on the Northern Pacific Railread Bill until next week. The National Security Bank, of Boston, has been des

The number of bills already introduced in the House thus far is 3.999, and of joint resolutions 162. At the same date in 1876 the number of bills introduced was 2,801, and of joint resolutions 88.

2,801, and of joint resolutions 88.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will to morrow issue a circular materially modifying and explaining a issue a circum. In the description of the between ci-gar factories and retail stores, which has called out in-numerable protests from all parts of the country. The order of Secretary Thompson, that ten hours, be ginning at 7 o'clock in the morning, with an hour's in-

termission at noon, shall constitute a day's labor in Navy Yards, went into effect to-day, and caused much dissatisfaction among workingmen at the Washington The bill introduced by Senator Davis, of Illinois, to

day, proposes to convey to the City of Chicago all the title of the United States in the public grounds in the Fort Dearborn Addition to that city, together with all the accretions and riparfan rights appearaining thereto.

Numerous letiers and telegrams received from all parts of the country show that the publishers of newsparts of the country show that the profishers of newspapers and the newsdealers are a good deal stirred up about the clause in the bill to classify mail matter, which prohibits the transmission of newspapers except through the mails. The committee will receive a great number of protests both oral and written, at its meeting next

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to Congress an estimate for an appropriation of \$4,000 to enable Major Powell to prosecute the work of his geographical and WASHINGTON, March 21.—The great practical difficulty which has been encountered by the United printed. geological survey of the Rocky Mountains until the

## ENGLAND WAITING.

HER TERMS SUBMITTED TO RUSSIA. LORD DERBY DEMANDS THAT THE WHOLE TREATS SHALL BE SUBMITTED FOR DISCUSSION-COUNT

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Derby

said that England expects that the conditions of peace shall be submitted in full to the Congress for discussion. He said that unless Russia consents to do so, a congress would be profitless. The Austrian delegation has voted the credit Count Andrassy desired. It is said that Russia has torpedo boats in the Bosphorus.

LORD DERBY ON ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE. LONDON, Thursday, March 21, 1878.

In the House of Lords, to-night, the Earl of Derby, replying to a long and discursive speech of Lord Stratheden on Eastern affairs, said for obvious reasons the fleet should not be sent into the Black Sea at the present moment. He protested against the repetation of unfounded

statements relative to dissensions in the Cabinet.

The Government had not, he said, asked that Greece should enter the Congress on the same footing as the Great Powers, but simply that she should be represented as a means of making her voice and

The Government had never proposed that Russia should submit the peace conditions to decision by

the majority of the Congress. They asked that all of the articles should be submitted for discussion, and discussion only, that being the only possible manner of deciding which of them affected European interests. This was the sole question now at issue.

He was not prepared to say what answer Russia would give, but he thought the demand of the Government was reasonable and moderate, and unless it was complied with, there would be very little use for the Congress to meet at all.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY. TORPEDO BOATS IN THE BOSPHORUS - RUSSIA'S TREATY RIGHTS.

LONDON, Thursday, March 21, 1878.

A Pera telegram to The Morning Post says: "The Russians have in the Bosphorus two regularly fitted torpedo ships, earrying six torpedo boats."

A special dispatch to The Times from Vienna, says: A special dispatch to The Times from Vienna, says:
According to the Treaty of San Stefano, the evacuation
of European Tarkey, except Balgaria, must be completed three months after definitive peace, and a portion
of the Russian troops may embark on the Black Sea
and the Sea of Marmora. It is denotices on
the strength of these conditions that the Russlans are now beginning to march their troops
for shipment in the neichborhood of Constantinopie, as
they may begin operations at once. Russia has insured
herselfable runt, or, at any rate, the possibility of having a portion of her troops always around Constantinople until the final settlement is signed

THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION. CONSTAUTINOPLE, Thursday, March 21 1878.

The embarkation of the Russian Guards has been countermanded. Russian troops are moving northward. The reason is unknown.

A Furkish camp has been formed at Buynkdere, General Nelidoff has informed the Porte that this is unnecessary, as Russia, after the Porte's written refusal to permit the embarkation there, would not have thought of persisting in her intention.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION IN DOUBT.

LONDON, Thursday, March 21, 1878.
Pesth papers report that Count Andrassy, en Wednesday, definitely refused an alliance with Eugland, and that Sir H. G. Elliott thereupon declared that England would not enter the Congress. This appears to be a mere sensational story.

A special dispatch from Pesth to The Standard says

chared that England would not enter the congress.

This appears to be a more sensational story,
A special dispatch from Pests to The Standard says people there are convinced that a Russo-Austrian alliance has been formed.

YERNA, Thursday, March 21, 1878.

The Austrian delegation to-day granted the credit of 60,000,000, florins, by a vote of 39 to 20.

AFFAIRS AT THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

THE QUESTION OF THE DARDANELLIS—WHAT RUSSIA DESTRUCTION OF THE DARDANELLIS—WHAT RUSSIA THE STORY WHICH IN TURKIY—THE REFUGEES.

FIRM A RIGHLAM COMBISSIONEN OF THE THRUNGLE CONSTANTINGPLE, Feb. 20.—The English fleet keeps well out of sight behind the point of Tourla. Sometimes the great ships come into view for a short time, as they go through the manowires of the squadron, but they quickly hide themselves again, and although the Russians may watch from San Stafan enver so carefully, they will hardly see the ships. The anchorage of the English fleet keeps hips. The anchorage of the English fleet is here to promote the settlement of the Qurantum dates and the forced the Dardanelles. He, however, had to make an ingloinor retreat three weeks later, before the bristling cannon while covered the approaches to the Bosphorns. Theoretically the English fleet is here to promote the settlement of the question of the Straits. This question dates back to the time of Demosthenes, as a European question. He induced the Athenians to cental fleet, which saved Byzantium from Philip of Macedier, which saved by the save as a Barropean question. He induced the Athenians to cental fleet, which saved Byzantium from Philip of Macedier, which saved Byzantium from Philip of Macedier, which saved Byzantium from Philip of Macedier and Phil pean question. He induced the Athenians to send a fleet, which saved Byzantium from Philip of Macedon, although the Byzantines were as unsavery then as now. The question was then a question of commerce, but now it is not. The navigation of the Straits is perfectly free to all merchantmen without fee or license. A small sum mutally agreed upon by the Powers, is collected for the light-house service from passing ships, but that would continue to be collected in any case, and is no part of the question of the Straits.

The question is, whether the Straits shall be used

as a bar to keep Russian war vessels from going down from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean, and foreign ships of war from passing from the Mediterranean into the Black Sea. In time of peace no possible interest can attach to the question, and if Russia could induce the Turks to enter into an alliance with her, she will again have no further interest in the matter, although the European naval powers might look on regretfully. But in time of war, the Straits are of vital importance to Russia, as a few Russian gans at the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus would place Russia entirely beyond the reach of any hostile naval power. There are three solutions to the question: (1) No ships of war to pass the Straits except as specified by treaty; or (2) ships of war belonging to the nations which border the seas to which the Straits are the only access to pass the Straits at will, but no other war ships to do so under any circumstances; or (3) all ships of war to pass the Straits freely.

The first solution is the one England desires, and is the arrangement that has held good up to the present time; it protects Russia from attack unless Turkey is at war with her. The second is what Russia desires, and England dreads, since it would allow Russia to send fleets from the Black Sea to wage war upon any Mediterranean power, with absolute freedon from danger to herself so long as she was at peace with Turkey. The third solution seems to be the only just one, and accords with the position which the United States takes on the question. But all the Powers seem equally opposed to absolute freedom of the Straits, and Russia more so

than any other. The Russians propose, in case the Straits are thrown open to the war ships of all nations, to have a small naval station at Beicos, on the upper Besphorus. The position is well chosen, as it is the Hurkiar Iskelessi where the secret alliance, offensive and defensive, was concluded between Russia and Turkey in 1833. From the site of the Egyptian Palace at Beicos, guns might command the Bos phorus as far as Scutari, but a naval station there would not be tenable without possession also of the "Giant's Mountain," just behind the village, and would naturally include it. The position once fortified would be a perfect Gibraltar, and would effectually close the Bosphorus against all comers. Above Beicos is smooth water, perfectly protected from the guns of any hosfile fleet, and there a Russian fleet could take refuge, and repair at leisure. Russia is protected in time of peace by the present

regulations of the Straits; her real wish is to use the Straits for offensive rather than defensive purpos

The Turks were never destined to shine as financiers, and the helplessness of their plight, in view of the depreciation of paper, is pitiable. Orders in council do no good. The paper will not retain value. The average Turk ascribes this fact to the wickedness of the Greek or Hebrew stock broker, and calls on the Government to put the price of gold under control of the police. One of the local papers derived much consolation from the fact that the Russians are not going to allow Turkish paper to depreciate beyond a certain point while they have any on hand. Some Russian soldiers captured a lot of 100 pastre notes at Adrianople, and were so thoughtless of the dignity of the Turkish Empire as to sell them for 5 pastres in silver apiece. The general commanding is said to have ordered them to sell no longer at that rate. The Turkish public considers this order as an evidence of a friendly desire to maintain the credit of Turkey, and is duly grateful to the Russian who issued it.

The same public is indignant that the English flast should have a warshead stores at the Prince's

fleet should have purchased stores at the Prince's Islands to the amount of £270 cash down in thirtysix hours, thus depriving the inhabitants of the islands of their food supply for one night. It also believes that the true way to injure Russian credit is to burn up five-rouble notes wherever found. The Treasury is now being reorganized, and it is to be hoped that it will be put on a common-sense basis. The people are suffering terfibly from the follies of the past. There are half a dozen different currencies in the land, and any local governor can make laws to suit himself, forbidding the transportation of currency from one place to another. No one of the currencies is in general use, another. No one of the currencies is in general use, and it is the common people who pay the penalty of this state of things. When a loss occurs it is the peasantry who bear it, and they are becoming more and more wretchedly poor. It has seemed for months that they could reach no lower degree of poverty, short of actual starvation, but they manage to live somehow in their present miserable condition. The influx from European Turkey is multiplying the miseries of the people in Asia, as the refugees must in some way be provided for.

One cannot help nitying this Turkish nomilation.

One cannot help pitying this Turkish population, for they lose all in this migration. The refugees are still coming in, alleging Bulgarian outrages as the reason for abandoning their country. It is even said that the Russians have insisted on the removal from Bulgaria of all Moslems. There would be a precedent for this in the treaty of 1829, when Roumania and Servia were cleared of the Turkish population by stipulation, but it is not just that it should be so. The question of reorganization would be vastly simplified by climinating the Moslem element, but the people thus driven out are strewing the whole track of their march with their own dead, and the carcases of their lifeless cattle, and the aggregate wrong done is enormous. European sympathy for Christians is a very curious quality. It cannot pass the line of the Bosphorus. There is not so much as a word of confort for the Christians of Asiatic Turkey in the terms of peace, and, unthought of, they have to bear the burden of a great Moslem population ousted from the home of its fathers by Christians, and now importunate for food and a resting place. The Christians of European Turkey are freed from the presence of the "unspeakable Turk," but this freedom is gained at the expense of the equally worthy and far more suffering Christians of Asia. The intervention of Europe inches real benevolence if it does not devise means of protecting the Christians of all Turkey. ment, but the people thus driven out are

## THE FIRE RECORD.

A BREWERY BURNED AT STAPLETON. EVERAL OTHER BUILDINGS DAMAGED-THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT OVER \$250,000.

The large brewery of Rubsam & Harrman, at Stapleton, Staten Island, was destroyed by fire at 8 a. m. yesterday. Many adjacent houses were damaged

EXPLOSION, FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. CLEVELAND, March 21 .- A fire, this after noon, destroyed the entire works of the Republic Oil teffuing Company on Tod-st. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, 4,000. George Burgess, an employe, was burned to eath. The fire was caused by an explosion.

A fire broke out at a late hour Wednesday night in the two-story frame dwelling house, No. 480 Koschekest, owner by Michael Welsh. It spread to two adjoining buildings. The entire damage was about \$2,000.

OTHER FIRES.

IN BROOKLYN.

VICKSBURG, March 21 .- The Baptist Church, with an attached building used as a Sunday-school room, was destroyed by fire this morning. There was no in-

PROVIDENCE, March 21.—The wooden structure, at Cedar Grove, East Providence, known as the Ocean House, owned and occupied by George W. Payton, was burned last night. The loss is estimated at \$6,500;

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 21 .- A fire this foreneen in Whitbock's machine-shop, at Birnotughum, Conu., damaged the building to the amount of \$500; in-sured. Messis. Websier & Hurd, paper-bag manufacturers, lose \$2,000; insured.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 21 .- John I. Nick's large tobacco manufactory, at the corner of West Water-st, and Exchange-place, was destroyed by fire at noon, to-day. The loss is estimated at between \$30,000 and \$40,000. S. Holtzachner, clothing, and Strains & Samuels, dry goods, adjoining the Nicks Bulling, sustained about \$5,000 damage by water.

END OF ANOTHER POLITICAL PRO ECUTION. New-Orleans, March 21 .- Judge Whitaker to-day rendered a decision quashing the information which was filed by Attorney-General Ogden against ex-Assistant Attorney-General Dibble last June. The necused was out on ball, and is now discharged. He was charged with having refused to pay over \$12, 000 collected by him while acting Attorney-General ander the Kellogg Government. He claimed that this settlement should be made in State warrants, which he tendered together with instructions from the State Auditor to receive them.

CHAMPERS AND COLLINS TO BE HANGED. WILMINGTON, Del., March 21 .- A delegation of prominent citizens of Wilmington visited Governor Cochran this after oon, at Middletown, to urge a respite for Chambers and Collins, the condemned negroes. The Governor said there were no grounds for a respite, and the men will accordingly be hanged to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Baru, Me., March 21,- The ship James Batley, of 1,531 tons, was launched here, to-day. 1,531 tons, was launched here, today.

NEW-Olleans, March 21.—State Engineer Hardee reports the crevasses below this city all closed.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—Colonel William E. Snelbaker, arrested for burglary, last December, was today accepted.

KATONAH, N. Y., March 21.—John C. Holmes re-cived the Republican nomination for Supervisor of Lewis boro, to-day.

LITTLE WOCK, Ark., March 21.—The Democratic State Center Committee has decided on July 4 as the date for holding the wext State Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers.

MONTY MAI, March 21.—John J. Curley, a young medical statent from Norwich, Conn., died suddenly, to-day, from epilepsy. He was in his class yesterday, and was the most promising candidate for the gold medal.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY. LONDON, Thursday, March 21, 1878. Reuter's dispatch from Rome announces that

the new Cubinet has been constituted as follows:

President of the Council (without a portfolio)—81
Cairoli.

Minister of Foreign A flairs—Count Corti.

Minister of the Interior—Signor Zanardelli.

Minister of War—Signor Bruzzo.

Minister of Finance—Signor Doda.

Minister of Public Instruction—Signor Desanctis.

Minister of Public Works—Signor Baccarini.

Minister of Justice—Signor Conforti.

Lis understood that the King will consent to the

ood that the King will consent to the d

#### dution of the Chamber of Deputies. AMERICAN CREDIT IN LONDON

LONDON, Thursday, March 21, 1878. The Times, in its financial article, says: "United States bonds continue to be bought for American account, and their price is maintained, but sales by English holders-corporate and individual-continue, and are sometimes of very large amounts. The fear of the Silver Bill has died away, but people now begin to dread what may follow 't, and there is a strong and wide-spread feeling that, a the Americans are to try ex-periments on their credit, they had much better do so with the debt held at home than in Eaglish hands. Peo-ple sell, therefore, and are likely to continue to do so while so much that is dangerous seems to surround United States national finance."

THE GERMAN LEGISLATURE.

LONDON, Thursday, March 21, 1878. Special dispatches from Berlin to the London morning journals say that Prince Bismarck's bill separating the Railway Department from the Russian Board of Trade, and appointing a special Imperial Minister for railways, will probably be introduced in the Reichstag to-day. It is not believed that the bill will pass at present, but some members intend to take the opportunity of the debate on its first reading to question the Ministers regarding the existing Cabinet crisis. There is some talk of a dissolution of the Reichstag, and an attempt to carry the new elections on Prince Bismarck's personal strength.

THE GERMAN VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP. LONDON, Thursday, March 21, 1878. A Reuter dispatch from Berlin reports that the negotiations to induce Count Stolberg Weinigerode to accept the Vice-Chancellorship continue.

PROTECTION IN FRANCE. LONDON, Thursday, March 21, 1878.

A special dispatch from Paris to The Times, says: "The Senatorial Committee to investigate the causes of stagnation of trade, which was originally di-

rected against the de Broglie Ministry, has been turned into a protectionist campaign. All the evidence ten-dered has emanated from manufacturers. Consumers la-terested in low prices have naturally not a locus standi in such an inquiry. The committee will probably elect M. Pouyer-Quertier, reporter, and the report will cer-tainly be very protectionist in tone." THE INTERNATIONAL WALKING MATCH.

At 11:30 o'clock this morning, O'Leary, the American contestant, had completed 318 miles in the international walking match. At the same time, Vanghan, of Chester, had walked 307 miles, and Brown, of Fulham, 298.

MORE CANADIAN LAWLESSNESS. OTTAWA, March 21 .- While the Rev. Mr. Picot, a French Protestant missionary, was addressing a congregation, last night, at Hull, he was frequently interrupted by half-intoxicated men, one of whom was an alderman. At the conclusion of the services, a number of Indian converts were attacked by a mob and pelted with stones. The Rev. Mr. Picot was es-corted home by about 100 Orangemen. Stones were also thrown at them, but a strong force of police coming upon the scene, a riot was prevented.

ITS OPPONENTS SHARPLY REBUKED.
TORONTO, March 21.-A special cable dispatch from London to The Globe says; " The Times's editorial on the Fisheries Award says: It is unfortunate for the good fame of the United States that at a moment

#### THE CAMDEN MURDER. GRAHAM'S CONFESSION CONFIRMED BY THE PO-

LICE-THE CRIME INSTIGATED BY HUNTER TO SECURE THE INSURANCE ON ARMSTRONG'S LIFE. PHILADELPHIA, March 21.-The startling disclosures made by Thomas Graham, in the Camden, N. J., murder case, have awakened the liveliest interest, both here and in Camden. The police authorities have been at work all day following up points in the confession, and to-night the Prosecuting-Attorney says all of Graham's statements have been found be true; that Grabam even mentioned matters which they knew nothing about, and these also have been verified. The Prosecutor of the Pleas says the case is now ready for trial. As a precaution against a possi-ble attempt at saicide, Hunter was to-day imprisoned in the "cage," a contrivance built in the centre of a large room especially for murderers, through the bars of which every movement of the prisoner can be seen. His suspenders, knife and fork have been taken from him. He maintains a stolid tadifference, and still pretests his

innocence.

His counsel to-day said that the New-York Mutual and Manhattan Life Insurance Companies had, previous to the arrest and confession of Graham, made overtures to settle at 50 per cent of the amount due on the life of Armstrong, the murdered man, for which Hunter held the policies, but that Hunter had refused the offer. The agents of these companies here say that they have no knowledge of any such evertures, and if made at all they come from the New-York officers. They also say they deals if many person was authorized to effect such a settlement. Graham, who made the confession implicating himself and Hunter, and by which it appears that Hunterhired Graham to kill Armstrong in order that no (dianter) might receive the insurance on Armstrong's life, is also conflued in the Canden Juit. He appeared very much distressed to-lay, and still asserts that he fled after striking the first blow, and that funder completed the murder, but says his nord is much relieved since he made the contession. to settle at 50 per cent of the amount due on the fife of

# THE LATEST FAILURES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21.-Messrs. Podesta. Malatesta & Co., wholesale conrectioners, have made an a-signment. Their liabilities are \$30,000; assets, nomi

nally, \$60,000.
Mossrs. L. Poderta & Co., wholesale liquor-dealers, have also made an assignment. Liabilities, \$90,000; assets, nominally, \$120,000.
DETROIT, March 21.—Messrs, Donohue & Rierdan, dry goods merchants at Muskegon, have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$55,000; assets, \$25,000.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 21.—Levi King, of Dover Plains, was struck by an express train on the Hariem road, last night, and instantiv killed.

BOSTON, March 21.—Abrel F. Fifield, the defaulting water registrar of Cambridge, Mass., was sentenced, gentering, to impresonment for throe years in the penticulary. BOSTON. March 21.—Captain Thomas Peabody, commander of the bark C. O. Whitmore, was held for trial, today, in default of \$10,000 bad, for the murder of his mate, Jas. H. Elwood.

BOSTON, March 21.—Detective Kern took Minnie Watton, the notorious English diamond thier, together with recovered property amounting to some \$5,000 in value, to New-York last night.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21.—In Foster, in this beat, witham ide last night returned home drunk and badly beat his wire, who had also been drinking. After the husband felt naicep his wife book the double-barrelled shotgun and killed him.